VOLKOVA, P.I.; DIYEV, N.P. [deceased]; KOCHNEV, M.I.

Effect of zinc sulfide contained in raw materials on the performance of reverberatory furnaces. Trudy Inst.met.UFAN SSSR no.3:79-92 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Smelting furnaces) (Zinc sulfide)

DIYEV, N.P. [deceased]; YELISEYEV, I.S.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; PADUCHEV, V.V.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SARKISOV, I.I.; MAL'TSEV, B.V.; KUSAKIN, P.S.

Use of oxygen in bessemerizing copper mattes in industrial converters. Trudy Inst.met.UFAN SSSR no.3:93-101 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Copper--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

26040
S/137/61/000/007/007/072
A060/A101

18 3100

AUTHORS: Starkov, L. N.; Kochnev, M. I.; Gorshkova, L. S.

TITLE: On the selective sulfation of cobalt while roasting "anode mass".

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 19, abstract 70137 ("Sb. nauchno-tekhn. tr. N.-i. in-t metallurgii Chelyab. sovnarkhoza", 1960, no. 2, 140-146)

TEXT: The optimal conditions for selective sulfation of Co while roasting sulfide alloys were investigated. An anode mass with composition (in percent): Ni 57.59, Co 9.96, Cu 0.96, Fe 4.85, S 23.12 was used. The selective sulfation of Co proceeds most effectively with an increase in temperature but not above the temperature of decomposition of the Co sulfate into a sulfide. As the coarseness of the roasted material varies from 0.18 - 0.25 mm to $\leqslant$ 0.09 mm, this temperature varies correspondingly from 700° to 650°C for an alloy with Co : Fe ratio of 1 : 0.5. As the coarseness of the material decreases the results of selective sulfation of Co improve. In the presence of Fe and Cu in the alloy the conversion of Co into a sulfate increases on account of secondary sulfation. The most favorable ratio of Fe : Co in the original alloy is equal to 1 : 1. In that case

Card 1/2

26040
S/137/61/000/007/007/072
A060/A101

On the selective sulfation ...

the conversion of Ni into a sulfate is sharply reduced and the roasting temperature may be lowered to 600°C for material with a coarseness $\leqslant$ 0.09 mm.

N. Pleteneva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOCHNEV, M.I.; PLOTNIKOVA, A.F.

Regularity of changes in the electric resistivity of cobalt and copper arsenides. Trudy Inst.met.UFAN SSSR no.5:93-104 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Cobalt arsenides--Electric properties)
(Copper arsenides--Electric properties)

VERKHNICHEV, S.A., DEYEV, V.I., KOCHEREV, M.I.

Investigating the combustion of copper-zinc concentrates in an oxygen blast. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1036-1042 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Copper) (Zinc) (Oxidation)

STARKOV, L.N.; KOCHENEV, M.I.

Effect of structural transformations and characteristics of the oxidation of nickel and copper-nickel matte. Tsvet. met. 33 no.8:75-76 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Nickel--Metallurgy) (Copper--Metallurgy)

KOCHNEV, M. I.

PART I NON-FERROUS METALLURGY SOV/2671

Konferentsiya sovetskikh i yaponskikh ученykh po metallurgicheskikh ovsyankam Urala. Sverdlovsk, 1960

Yaponskiye i sovetskiye ученye po metallurgicheskikh podzhigovykh Urala; materialy konferentsii-seminara sovetskikh (Use of Oxygen in Metallurgical Plants of the Urals; Materials of the Soviet-Japanese Conference) Sverdlovsk, 1960. 722 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut metallurgii; Ural'skiye proektnyye vsesoyuznoye-vostochnoyekonomicheskoye obsuzhdeniye i tovarnaya metallurgiya.

Resp. Ed.: F.S. Sarnin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: V.F. Sorokina.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for scientific research and technical personnel in the field of metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The use of oxygen in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy of the Urals is discussed. Results of experimental use of oxygen in some metallurgical plants are presented. During the Conference, held December 20 and 27, 1959, the following persons (in addition to the authors) took part in the discussion: F.Ya. Miller, V.V. Nikoyan, F.Ye. Sarnin, L.L. Pereverzevin (all affiliated with the Institute of Metallurgy of the Ural Branch AS USSR), S.N. Ivanchenko (Nizhne-Sinyachinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod - Nizhnyaya-Sinyachiha Metallurgical Plant), N.V. Sorokin (Sverdlovsk Institute Chermetmetallur - Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals), N.Ye. Elistratov (Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod - Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant), S.I. Denis (Krasnoural'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod - Krasnoural'sk Copper Smelting Plant), V.A. Ignatiyev (Institut Giprotsvet - "Giprotsvet" Institute). Some of the papers are followed by references, both Soviet and non-Soviet.

KOCHNEV, N.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, P.A.; VERKHNICHEV, S.A.; SEROIN, B.I.; STRIZHOV, O.V.

Smelting Ural copper-zinc concentrates in suspension with oxygen blow. Tsvet. met. 33 no.10:20-23 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR; Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki.
(Ural Mountains—Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)
(Oxygen—Industrial applications)

TETERIN, G.A.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; PLOTNIKOVA, A.F.

Deoxidation of blister copper. TSvet.met. 35 no.8:27-30 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Copper—Metallurgy)

MYASNIKOV, P.A.; OKUNEV, A.I.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; STRIZHOV, G.F.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.

Testing a turbulent dust-oxygen burner in a recirculation furnace. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:5-15 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

KOCHNEV, M.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, P.A.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SERGIN, B.I.; STRIZHOV, G.F.

Smelting Ural copper-zinc concentrates in suspension with an oxygen blow. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:17-31 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KOCHNEV, M.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, P.A.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SERGIN, B.I.; BAZHANOV, L.N.

Smelting sulfide materials in an oxygen-enriched flame without the use of a carbonaceous fuel. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:33-42 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

DEYEV, V.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SERGIN, B.I.

Behavior of rare and disseminated elements during the smelting of sulfide concentrates with oxygen. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:43-50 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

DMITRIYEV, M.P.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; KOCHNEV, M.I.

Economic efficiency of smelting copper sulfide concentrates in an oxygen-enriched flame. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:51-59 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

DEYEV, V.I.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; SMIRNOV, V.I.

Rhenium behavior during converter smelting with an oxygen-enriched blow. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:61-68 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KOCHNEV, M.I.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; DEYEV, V.I.

Results of investigating smelting in a liquid bath with an oxygen enriched blow. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8: 69-73 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

TOROPOVA, V.V.; KOCHNEV, M.I.

Effect of impurities in the determination of oxygen in crude copper. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:543 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723520011-0"

KOCHNEV, O S.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Neuro-Muscular Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26929

Author : Zefirov, L.N., Kochnev, O.S.
Inst : -
Title : On Participation of Acetylcholine in the Process of Accomodation and Parabiosis of Nerve Trunk.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i med., 1958, 45, No 4, 3-7

Abstract : The experiments were conducted on the usual neuro-muscular specimen of frog. Accomodation was measured at 5-6 points of the nerve. The development of parabiosis of a part of sciatic nerve was induced by direct current cathode. In experiments on normal frogs, the speed of accomodation (SA) fluctuated within considerable limits. Accomodation constant (lambda) was, on the average, 25 msec. Preliminary (1-2 hours before the experiment) introduction of acetylcholine (I) into the dorsal lymph sac

Card 1/3 Chair of Normal Physiology, Kazan Med Inst.

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Neuro-Muscular Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26929

(1 ml. of solution 1 : 10000) induced a clear decrease of SA; lambda lengthened on the average to 100 msec. Dipping of a part of nerve for 15-20 min. into solution of I in concentration of 1:50,000 - 1:100,000 decreased CA only insignificantly. With preliminary introduction of eserine, a distinct increase of the speed of accomodation (effect opposite to action of I) was noted. After removal of pancreas, the excitability of the nerve in relation to direct current changed within small limits and was not well defined. SA with fluctuations but regularly increased on 1-10th day after surgery. The removal of the gland induced a change of parabiotic phases. Systematic introduction of I to operated animals normalized the functional condition of the nerve. It is assumed that accomodation is the evidence of the development of a process of local excitability in the tissue, induced

Card 2/3

VOLKOVA, I.N.; KOCHNEV, O.S.

Effect of lipocaic on the cholinergic reaction of blood in dogs subjected to partial extirpation of the pancreas. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no. 4:41-44 Sp '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk I.N. Vokova) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS--SURGERY) (LIPOCAIC) (CHOLINESTERASE)

KOCHNEV, O.S.

Some data on intestinal paresis in experimental peritonitis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.10:54-57 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.N.Volkova) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.
(PERITONITIS) (INTESTINES) (PARALYSIS)

KOCHNEV, O.S., assistent

Mechanism of the action of novocaine block of the splanchnic nerves of the motor activity of the small intestine in experimental peritonitis. Kaz. med.zhur. no.3:47-50 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16-9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.N.Volkova) i kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii no.1 (zav. - prof. N.V. Sokolov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta na base 1-oy Kazanskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy 9 glavnyy vrach Z.A.Sinyavskaya).

(NOVOCAINE) (NERVES, SPLANCHNIC)
(GASTROINTESTINAL MOTILITY) (PERITONITIS)

KOCHNEV, P.N., veterinarnyy vrach

Fall sickness in sheep caused by enterotoxemia. Veterinariia 30 no.11: 59 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Zhigalovskiy tsentral'nyy sovetuchastok, Irkutskoy oblasti.

Kochnev, S. P.

137-1957-12-23670

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 119 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kochnev, S. P.

TITLE: A Modification of the Pressure Mechanism of a KMK Blooming Mill and Its Results (Rekonstruktsiya nazhimnogo ustroy'stva blyuminga KMK i opyt yego ekspluatatsii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhnich. o-va chernoy metallurgii. Ukr. resp. pravl. 1956, Vol 1, pp 98 - 108

ABSTRACT: Considerable increase in the output of a blooming mill is attained by increasing the advancement speeds of the upper roll (since the machine time consumed in the rolling operation is less than the intervals in the operation of the pressure mechanism). Therefore, at the Kuznetskiy metallurg. combine the pressure mechanism of a "Sack" 1100 mm stand was modified. The new construction differs from the old one in the following: a) The worm gear, which transmits the rotary motion from the motor to the pressure screw, was replaced by a cylindrical gear, more reliable in operation and easily manufactured, which permitted the gear ratio to decrease to its optimum value with an increase

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Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine

137-1957-12-23670

A Modification of the Pressure Mechanism of a KMK (cont.)

in efficiency; b) The old horizontal motors were replaced by modern vertical ones of the MPV 423/78 type having a rating of 200 - 300 kw at 500 - 750 - 1000 rpm. The flywheel moment of the electric motors was decreased to 95 kgm (Trans. Note: should be "kg. m^2"), thanks to the two-speed winding; c) The new pressure mechanism is equipped with devices allowing the automation of its operation. A control system with electro-mechanical automation is used. As a result, the operational time of the pressure mechanism during the rolling cycle has been considerably decreased, which, along with other improvements, has increased the production of the KMK 1100-mm blooming mill by 8.5 percent.

V. D.

1. Blooming mills-Production 2. Blooming mills-Modification
3. Blooming mills-Control systems

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S/133/60/000/008/014/017/XX
A054/A029

AUTHORS: Morokov, P. K., Sokolov, I. A., Kochnev, S. P., Kurpyayev, I. M.

TITLE: Remote Control of Steel Pouring From Two-Stopper Ladles

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 8, pp. 704-708

TEXT: In 1957, simplified hydraulic equipment was designed at the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)(with the cooperation of L. S. Klimasenko, I. S. Lyulenkov, M. D. Zaslavskiy, I. I. Chuvikovskiy, S. P. Kochnev, P. K. Morokov and I. M. Kurpyayev; No. of Authors Certificate: 125011) for remote control of the stoppers of 200-t ladles, planned by Stal'proyekt. Remote control in this operation eliminates the very cumbersome manual work in the proximity of the furnace, reduces the number of workers required and stabilizes the conditions of pouring. The hydraulic equipment is placed in an oil container with a rectangular bottom measuring 670 x 760 mm and a capacity of 120 l. The cover consists of two parts. The part which is welded to the container accomodates the electromotor, the oil pump and the oil filter, while in the detachable part of the cover the valve-system, magnetic devices and control boxes are mounted. The hydraulic equipment is placed on the right-hand side of the control cabin of the

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S/133/60/000/008/014/017/XX
A054/A029

Remote Control of Steel Pouring From Two-Stopper Ladles

crane, while on the other side of the cabin, on a level with the charging platform two cylinders with flexible pipes and the control panel are mounted. By activating the appropriate magnet, oil is fed by the pump through the valve-system into the upper chamber of the cylinder. The excess oil fed in by the pump passes through a release valve into the oil container under a pressure which is about 2 atm higher than the pressure prevailing in the working area of the cylinder. This constant differential pressure in the pump and in the cylinder ensures the stability of oil flow through the throttle and, consequently, at the same time also the stability of the cylinder speed during lifting and lowering the stoppers of the ladle. As the piston is stationary, the cylinder rises when the pressure is increased, thus lifting the stopper. The stopper is lowered by activating the corresponding elements of the system having a reverse function of those opening the stopper. The electric control system consists of a linear contactor, two normally open main contactors and two normally open block-contactors, timing, zero and accelerating relays, contactors and push buttons. In the remote control system it is possible to pour a metal stream reduced to one third of its volume in the first few seconds of pouring and the transition to full-jet pouring proceeds very smoothly. This reduces the impact at the bottom of the ingot mold considerably, which improves the

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S/133/60/000/008/014/017/XX
A054/A029

Remote Control of Steel Pouring From Two-Stopper Ladles

quality of the steel. About 250 test pourings (with rail steel and Ст.3кп = St.3kp type steel) proved that the quantity of cinder in the lower part of the casting decreases and also the amount of incrustations in the macrostructure of the rolled stock made from the lower part of the castings is smaller. Further advantages of the new system are: the stoppers open and close at a uniform speed regardless of the quantity of metal in the ladle; during the interval the ingot mold is filled with the liquid metal, the electromotor can be switched off; the system can be applied in any pouring method; the hydraulic system can be adjusted for the case where the stopper is heavier than the metal stream and also for the reverse case (i. e., the stopper is lighter than the weight of the metal stream). The construction and the operation of the hydraulic equipment and of the electric control system and the tests with the steel poured according to this method are described. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 3/3

BYULENKOV, I.S., insh.; KOCHNEV, S.P., insh.

Floor-type stripping machine with a floating shaft. Stal' 21 no.5: 478-479 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Metallurgical plants—Equipment and supplies)
(Steel ingots)

KOCHNEV, T.

Semi-trailer for hauling lengthy items. Avt.transp. 34 no.4:35 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Automobiles--Trailers)

KOCHNEV, V. (gorod Lisichansk).

Ultrashortwave communication. Radio no.10:15 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Radio, Shortwave)

SOV-107-58-4-13/57

AUTHOR: Kochnev, V. Engineer; Kravets, K. Amateur Radio Master

TITLE: Don't Rest on Your Laurels (Ne uspokaivat'sya na dostignutom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 4, p 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the success of the Ufa radio club (RA9KWA) in the 1957 Second All-Union VHF "Field Day" Competitions, for the "Radio" prize. The team took first prize and club members walked off with first, second and third prizes in individual events.
There is 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy radioklub (Ufa Radio Club)

1. Radio--USSR 2. Radio awards--USSR

Card 1/1

RYCHKA, V.; KOCHIEV, V. (Moskva)

Simple f.m. radio receiver. Radio no.2:42-43 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Radio frequency modulation--Receivers and reception)

KOCHNEV, V.A.; KRAKOVICH, A.A.; CHULKEVICH, S.F.; KALNUGIN, V.I., nauchn. red.; SHAPIRO, S.L., red.

[Estimation on finished structural work] Raschety za zakonchennuiu stroitel'nuiu produktsiiu. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1964. 53 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KOCHERV, V.A.; KRAKOVICH, A.A.

Unified planned rated prices. Biul.tekh.inform.po stroi. 5 no.12:13-14 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Building materials--Prices)

KOCINEV, V.A.

Applying corrections for the curvature of a reflecting surface to the effective velocity values calculated by the method of difference hodographs. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no. 30:82-88 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. KOCHNEV, V. I.; VAYSBORD, M. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cranes, Derricks, Etc.

7. Reconstuction of the boom of a portal crane. Mech.transp., 12, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KOCHNEV, V.N.

Effectiveness of the treatment of hypertension with reserpine combined with other remedies in a balneological sanatorium. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 27 no.4:311-313 Jl-Ag'62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz sanatoriya "Gorgiyevskiye Mineral'nye Vody" Kuybyshevskogo territorial'nogo upravleniya (glavnyy vrach - S.A. Ardashevanishvili; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.Ye. Kavetskiy).

*

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; POPOV, A.I.; KOCHEMV, Ye.A.; POPOV, V.I.; PETROV, N.P.

Importance of facial-paragenetic dissection of series in facial-paleogeographic, determinative, and detailed prospecting in Central Asia. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:13-16 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Prospecting)

KOCHNEV, Ye.A.; TROITSKIY, V.I.

Interpretation of the results of spectrum analyses. Trudy Uz. geol. upr. no.2:75-78 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Uzbekistan--Chemical elements--Spectra)

KOCHMEV, Ye.A.

Association of some minerals with various facies complexes in the Mesozoic and Cenozoic of Uzbekistan. Trudy Us. geol. upr. no.2: 81-85 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Uzbekistan--Ore deposits)

LOGINOV, V.S.; KOCHNEV, Yu.I.

Container made from prestressed reinforced concrete for storing liquefied hydrocarbon gases in group units. Gaz. delo no.10:28-31 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Giproniigaz.

L 12904-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001774

ENCLOSURE: 01

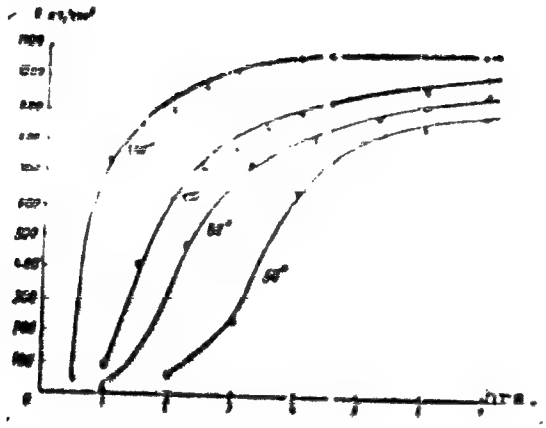

Fig. 1. Hardness of plastoconcrete at various temperatures

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AP5001774

ENCLOSURE: 02

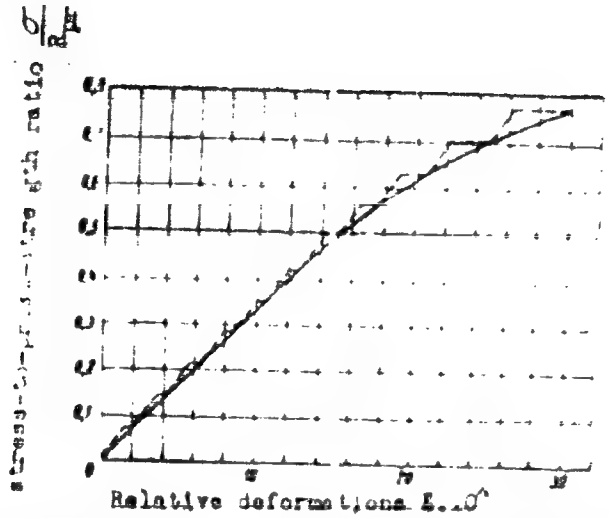

Fig. 2. Modulus of deformation of plastoconcrete

ACCESSION NR: AP5001774

ENCLOSURE: 03

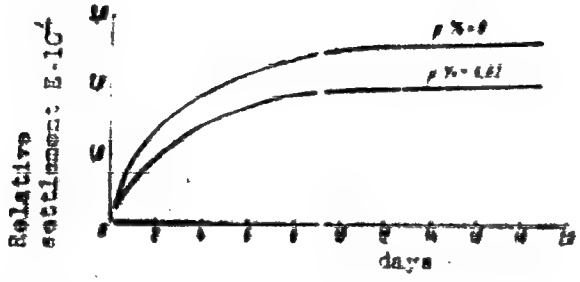

Fig. 1. Graph of plastoconcrete settlement

Card 5/6

ACCESSION NR: AP5001774 ENCLOSURE: 04

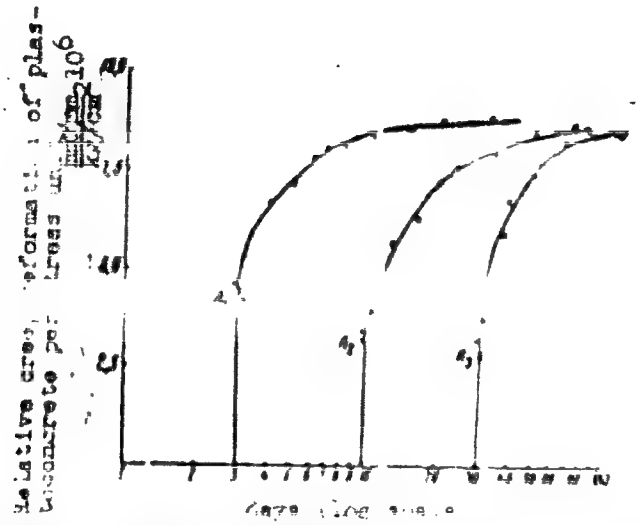

Fig. 4. Development of creep deformation with time

Card 6/6

KOCHNEV, Yu.I.; [illegible], B.L.; LOGINOV, V.S. (Saratov)

Examining the stressed state of a cylindrical container on a model. Strol.mekh. i rasch.sbor 7 no.5:49-52, 3 of cover '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

14(6) SOV/112-59-1-478

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kochnev, Yu. I.

TITLE: Activation of Concrete Setting In Summer and In Winter at Prefabricated-Concrete Plants Intended for Land-Reclaiming Hydraulic Work

PERIODICAL: Tr. Saratovsk. in-ta mekhanis. s. kh., 1957, Nr 11, Vol 1, pp 198-208

ABSTRACT: For prefabricated-concrete plants in hot-climate areas, water-curing tanks are recommended which help to cut down the time of concrete setting to one-half as compared to the time under normal conditions. For moderate-climate areas, in addition to the water-curing tanks, use of calcium hypochlorite as an activating admixture is recommended; this chemical, without affecting the concrete structure, quickens its setting 3.5-4 times as compared to concrete without the admixture and 1.5 times as compared to a 2-per cent $CaCl_2$ admixture. Calcium hypochlorite is also a good antifreezing

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-1-478

Activation of Concrete Setting in Summer and in Winter at Prefabricated- . . . .

agent for temperatures from 0 to -15°C for pozzolan portland cement and from 0 to -25°C for portland cement.

N.M.S.

Card 2/2

BOGACHEV, A.I.; KOCHNEV-PEKVUKHOV, V.I.

Some petrochemical criteria of nickel-bearing ultrabasite intrusions as revealed by a study made in the Allarechensk region. Sov.geol. 8 no.11:115-124 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii, Petrozavodsk.

KOCHNEVA, I. A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of the effectiveness of the medicamentous prevention of rheumatic relapses. Vrach. delo no.7:130-131 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Otdel revmatologii (rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. M. A. Yasinovskiy) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii.

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (DRUGS)

Kochneva, L. N.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds. C

Abs Jour : Ref Shur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26449.

Author : Zhigach, A.F., Kochneva, L.N.
Inst :
Title : Nitrogen Containing Derivatives of Diborane.

Orig Pub : Uspekhi khimii, 1956, 25, No. 10, 1267 - 1281.

Abstract : Review. Bibliography with 64 titles.

Card 1/1

US R/Chemistry - Lignin in Plant Groups
Chemistry - Lignin, Determination

"The Lignin of Various Plant Groups," S. M. Manskaya, M. N. Kochneva, Inst of Geochem and Anal Chem imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Inst Biochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXII, No 4

Introduces two tables showing results of microscopic luminescence study of various plants, including seaweeds, bryophyta, ferns, etc. First table shows that plants which do not contain lignin do not produce phloroglucin reaction and luminesce with weak yellow light, while plants with definite lignin content are colored by phloroglucin and luminesce intensely with green-blue to dark-blue light. Second table shows that lignin in various plants exhibiting characteristic luminescence and typical microchemical reaction contains vanillin or aromatic compounds close to it. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin, 10 Jul 48.

PA 33/49T8

GROSS, Ye.F.; KOCHUBEYA, L.S.; MEDVETSKIY, D.S.

Free and bound excitons in GaP crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.3:574-577 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gross).

SOV/77-3-6-4/15

AUTHORS: Smirnov, O.K., Levi, S.M., Rybnikova, A.I., Kochneva, Z.N.

TITLE: The Antistreak Effect of Wetting Agents in the Casting of Photographic Emulsions (Antikometnoye deystviye smachivateley pri polive fotograficheskikh emul'siy)
II. The Antistreak Effect of Certain Industrial Alkyl Phosphine Acids (Antikometnoye deystviye nekotorykh proizvodnykh alkilfosfinovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 6, pp 416-418 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors continue their investigation of the mechanism of the antistreak effect of surface-active substances during the casting of a photographic emulsion. A relation between the structure of certain commercial alkenyl succinic acids and their antistreak effect was established. The present article investigates dinatrium salts, mononatrium salts, monoglycerides and polyglycerides of alkyl phosphine acids. Results, with respect to the structure of the R radicals, antistreak effect, surface pressure of a 3% gelatin solution, and the critical speed of the wetting effect in cm/sec are discussed and tabulated (Table 1).

Card 1/2

SOV/77-3-6-4/15

The Antistreak Effect of Wetting Agents in the Casting of Photographic Emulsions.
II. The Antistreak Effect of Certain Industrial Alkyl Phosphine Acids.

The anti-streak properties of wetting agents of derivatives of alkyl phosphine acids confirm the conclusions drawn with respect to experimental results with derivatives of alkenyl succinic acids. The antistreak properties of the wetting agents are determined by their structure. A systematic interrelation between antistreak properties, surface pressure and kinetic wetting could not be established.
There is 1 table and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 1 American and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Motion Pictures and Photography)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1956

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.M.; RYBNIKOVA, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: GRINEVA, N.I.; STEPANOVA, T.K.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.

Investigation of the wetting properties of some derivatives of alkenyl succinic acids. Org. poluprod. i kras. no.2:168-178 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Grineva). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (for Stepanova, Kocheva).
(Succinic acid) (Wetting agents)

LEVI, S.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.R.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.; POPOVA, O.V.; VARETEKOVA, T.N.

Diffusion method of hardening emulsion layers. Zhur.nauch.i prikl. fot. i kin. 7 no.3:161-168 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI) i filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta, Shostka.

(Photographic emulsions)

LEVI, S.M.; SMIRNOV, O.K.; IVANCHIKOVA, A.F.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.

Comet preventing action of wetting agents in the coating of photographic emulsions. Part 5. Comet preventing action of acid esters of the sulfosuccinic acid and their effect on the kinetic wetting. Zhur.nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.2:87-91 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nauchnyy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK) i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).
(Photographic emulsions) (Wetting agents) (Succinic acid)

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.M.; [illegible], S.O.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.

Some surface-active derivatives of isohexadecenylsuccinic acids. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.3:165-166 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktor i krasiteley (NIOPIK) i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).
(Succinic acid)
(Photographic emulsions)

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.M.; AVERBAKH, K.O.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.

Anticoment effect of the wetting agents produced during the coating of photographic emulsions. Report No.4: Anticoment effect of the esters of β-sulfopropionic acid and their effect on the kinetic wetting. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 8 no. 5:321-326 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK) i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).

LEVI, S.M.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.; SHVADCHENKO, L.P.

Investigating the hardening of emulsion layers. Part 1: Strength and swelling properties of hardened emulsion layers. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 9 no.1:51-53 Ja-F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotinstitut (NIKFI).

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: PSHENOVA, M.G.; IVANCHIKOVA, A.F.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.; STEPANOVA, T.K.; SHVALCHENKO, L.P.; AVERBAKH, K.O.

Relation between the structure of surface-active substances and their adsorptive capacity. Part 2: Esters of sulfosuccinic and sulfopropionic acid (Na-salts). Koll. zhur. 26 no.3:350-355 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut i Institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley, Moskva.

L 07169-67 EWT(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AT6029516 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3180/66/011/000/0063/0073

AUTHOR: Levi, S. M.; Shvadchenko, L. P.; Kochneva, S. N.

ORG: none

16
B+1

TITLE: Study of the mechanism of hardening of emulsion layers

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Komissiya po khimii fotograficheskikh protsessov. Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, v. 11, 1966. Khimiya fotograficheskikh emul'siy. Strukturnyye svoystva fotograficheskikh sloyev (Chemistry of photographic emulsions. Structural properties of photographic films), 63-73

TOPIC TAGS: photographic emulsion, gelatin, gel

ABSTRACT: In a study of hardening of photographic emulsions, use was made of 5 and 10% solutions and gels and xerogels of gelatin, photographic emulsions obtained on these gelatins, and a series of hardeners including formaldehyde, glyoxal, chromium acetate, 1,3,5-triacryloylhexahydro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3-diacryloyl-1,3,5-triacryloylhexahydro-5β-chloropropionyltriazine, and a mixture of diglycide chloropropylenehydrin and triglycide propylenehydrin esters of glycerin. The physicomechanical properties of the emulsions were determined before and after hardening. Swelling of hardened emulsion layers was found to be associated with a reversal of the hardening process, manifested in a change of their rheological properties: the strength and elasticity and (to a slight degree) the temperature of creeping of the emulsion decrease.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6029516

The kinetics of swelling are affected by the electrolytes, particularly sulfite, sodium hydroxide and ammonia. The presence of these electrolytes in the hardening solutions causes a marked reversal of the hardening process. After drying, a swelled emulsion layer regains a part of its strength, but the latter does not reach its original value. The degree of hardening depends on the quantity of bridge linkages formed, but the allowed degree of hardening is limited by the influence of the hardener on the development speed and photographic properties of the emulsion. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 10 tables.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 hxe

5.5310

67989
SOV/81-59-12-42059

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 12, p 118 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aleskovskiy, V.B., Setkina, O.N., Kochneva, V.A., Lyadov, V.S.

TITLE: Spectral Determination of Lithium and Cesium in the Flame of Thermite Blasting Cartridge

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1958, Nr 48, pp 90-93

ABSTRACT: In order to excite Li and Cs spectra a thermite mixture of 65% MnO_2 and 35% Mg metal has been used, the radiation of which is free of background. The mixture is easy to ignite and has a sufficient duration of burning. The substance is pressed into tablets under a pressure of 5,000 kg/cm^2; the weight of a tablet is 2 g, the diameter 10 mm. Within the tablet a hole of 2 mm in diameter and 6 mm deep is made, into which the sample is placed in the form of a powder prepared on NaCl base. For preparing the sample 1 ml of an aqueous solution of Li and Cs is mixed with 70 mg NaCl, the water is evaporated and the salt is placed into the tablet covering it from above with a mixture of 65% CuO and 35% Mg. The tablet is placed into a chamber on the optical axis of a 3-prism glass spectrograph. The substance is kindled by a match, the spectra are

Card 1/2

KUCHNEVA, YE. G.

CA

14

Analysis of boiler water for its content of silicic acid and excess phosphates. Yu. M. Kostrkin and E. G. Kuchneva. *Inord. Vyr.* 15, No. 11, 28-9(1956). The purpose of phosphate ion in boiler water is to ppt. Ca as $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2.Ca(OH)_2$ (hydroxyapatite), which does not form boiler scale. Mg should be ppted. as $Mg(OH)_2$, in which form it does not deposit as scale. Since both phosphate and silicate ions are detd. conveniently as Mo complexes, it is essential to sep. them in analysis. In the outlined procedure advantage is taken of differences in the acidity at which the complexes are formed and at which they are stable. Thus phosphomolybdate is formed at 0.9-1.0 *N* H_2SO_4, and the optimum H_2SO_4 concn. for its formation is 0.5-0.7 *N*. At this concn. the color produced by reducing phosphomolybdate with $SnCl_2$ is also stable. Above 1.2-1.5 *N* H_2SO_4 phosphomolybdate will give no color when reduced. The optimum H_2SO_4 concn. at which silicomolybdate is formed is 0.1-0.25 *N*. Once formed, it remains stable at 2-2.5 *N* H_2SO_4 and will develop the blue color when reduced. The procedure for detg. PO_4^{---} is: Transfer a 10-ml. (or 25-ml. if the PO_4^{---} concn. is small) sample to a 100-ml. volumetric flask. Add 10 ml. of 5.5 *N* H_2SO_4 and 5 ml. of 5% NH_4 molybdate soln., mix, and dil. with H_2O. Add 10 drops of 1% $SnCl_2$ soln., bring to mark, mix thoroughly, and, after 2 min., det. color in colorimeter. To det. SiO_2 place a 10-25-ml. (depending on SiO_2 content) sample in a 100-ml. volumetric flask. Add 1 ml. of 10 *N* H_2SO_4 and enough H_2O to make the total vol. 41 ml. and add 10 ml. of 5% NH_4 molybdate. The acidity of the soln. is now around 0.2 *N* H_2SO_4. Mix and after 3 min. (the yellow silicomolybdate complex is formed) add 25 ml. of 10 *N* H_2SO_4 to destroy the phosphomolybdate complex if present. The acidity now is around 2.4 *N* H_2SO_4. Mix, add 10 drops of 1% $SnCl_2$ soln., bring to vol. with H_2O, mix thoroughly, and det. in colorimeter after 5 min.

M. Hosch

SHAPKIN, I.P.; KOCHNEVA, YE. G.; CHESNOKOV, YE. YE.

Feed Water Purification

Testing of soda regenerative water softening equipment with a tubular reactor. Energ. biul. No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

AID P - 3776

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 18/29

Authors : Kochneva, Ye. G., Eng., A. P. Mamet, Doc. Tech. Sci., and Ye. I. Fayn, Eng.

Title : Testing of a salt concentrator

Periodical : Elek. sta., 26, 10, 51-53, O 1955

Abstract : The authors describe the testing of a salt concentrator of the BPK type for testing the salt contents of high pressure saturated steam. They present results in three tables. Two drawings, 1 diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GEDVIDZ', Yan [Giedwidź Jan]; KOCHNEVAYA, A.F.[translator];
NAZIMOVA, A.K.[translator]; MIRSKIY, G.I., red.;
ZAYTSEV, N.F., red.

[Africa; an economist's notes. Translated from the Polish]
Afrika; zametki ekonomista. Moskva, Progress, 1964. 240 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

KOCHNOV, A.I., inzh.

Prefabricated rail package. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.12:34 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Railroads—Rails)
(Railroad bridges—Maintenance and repair)

KAGAN, D.F.; KOCHNOV, I.M.

Polypropylene and pipes made of it. Sbor.trud.MIIST no.8:102-134 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Polypropylene) (Pipe, Plastic)

SOROKIN, M.P.; KOCHNOV, I.M.

Copolymers of unsaturated glycidol esters. Copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate with styrene. Plast.massy no.1:7-11 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Glycidol) (Styrene) (Polymerization)

SOROKIN, M.F.; KOCHNOV, I.M.

Synthesis of glycidyl methacrylate and styrene copolymers in solvents and their use as a base for the manufacture of protective coatings. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:10-15 '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4037273 S/0190/64/006/005/0791/0797

AUTHORS: Kochnov, I. M.; Sorokin, M. F.

TITLE: Polymerization kinetics of glycidyl methacrylate

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 791-797

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization kinetics, methacrylate, azoisobutyric acid, initiator, polymer viscosity, molecular weight, rate constant, monomer

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of glycidyl methacrylate (GMA) radical polymerization was investigated in the presence of dinitryl azoisobutyric acid and benzoyl peroxide initiators. An empirical equation was established relating the polymer viscosity to its molecular weight, or $[\eta] = 7{,}83 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot M^{0.75}$. From the experimental data the following values are obtained for initiator rate constants as functions of temperature $k_p = 4{,}13 \cdot 10^{8} \cdot \exp(-4000/RT)$, and for the effective activation energy,

$$k_0 = 6{,}17 \cdot 10^{7} \cdot \exp(-400/RT)$$

E = 18.8 kcal/mol. Other constants, such as the rate of growth termination and propagation of the chain through the monomer, have also been calculated. A list is made of GMA polymerization kinetics magnitudes with corresponding values for various

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037273

other ester methacryl acids. There is a close correspondence between the CMA results obtained by the authors and those methacryl esters with carbon atom numbers ranging from 1 to 4. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 4 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 28May63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 016

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037274 S/0190/64/006/005/0798/0802

AUTHORS: Sorokin, M. F.; Kochnov, I. M.

TITLE: Relative monomer reactivity in copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate with styrene

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 798-802

TOPIC TAGS: monomer reactivity, copolymerization, glycidyl methacrylate, styrene, initiator, benzoyl peroxide, reactivity ratio

ABSTRACT: Copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate (GMA) with styrene in the presence of recrystallized dinitryl azoisobutyric acid and benzoyl peroxide has been carried out in various solvents at 60 and 120C in a nitrogen atmosphere. The composition of the resultant copolymers and the monomer reactivity ratios r_1 and r_2 have been calculated by the method of M. Fineman and S. D. Ross (J. Polymer Sci., 5, 259, 1950), producing $r_1 = 0.55$ and $r_2 = 0.45$. The monomer reactivity ratios are shown to be independent of the nature of solvent and initiator used. The variation of r_1 and r_2 with the temperature is given by an expression of the form

$$r = \exp(-\Delta E/RT),$$

tending to unity with increase in temperature. The parameters Q and e in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037274

semiquantitative expression of T. Alfrey and C. C. Price (J. Polymer Sci., 2, 101, 1947) given by

$$\lg Q_1 = \lg Q_2 + \lg r_1 + (e_1^2 - e_1 \cdot e_2) \cdot 0{,}4343,$$

$$\lg Q_1 = \lg Q_2 - \lg r_2 - (e_2^2 - e_1 \cdot e_2) \cdot 0{,}4343,$$

for GMA have also been determined. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 28May63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723520011-0"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723520011-0"

KOCHNOV, I.M.; SOROKIN, M.F.

Kinetics of copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate with styrene. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11:1916-1922 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva. Submitted December 11, 1964.

L 27311-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6008973 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/011/1916/1922

AUTHORS: Kochnov, I. M.; Sorokin, M. F.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Kinetics of copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate and styrene

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 1916-1922

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, radical polymerization, polymerization kinetics, styrene

ABSTRACT: The effect of different solvents and initiators on the radical copolymerization kinetics of the reaction between glycidyl methacrylate and styrene was determined. The reaction was studied in the bulk and in the solvents toluene, cyclohexanone, and dioxane. Diniryl of azobutyric acid and benzoyl peroxide were used as initiators. The copolymerization rate constants, the rate of copolymerization, and the cross termination constants ϕ were determined as functions of the initial concentration of reactants, nature of solvent, and initiator. The activation energy of the copolymerization was also determined. The rate of the reaction obeyed the expression

Card 1/3

UDC: 66.095.26+678.744+678.746

L 27311-66

ACC NR: AP6008973

$$v_{cop} = K_{cop}[I]^{1/2}([A]+[B])_{v}$$

where v_{cop} is the rate of copolymerization, K_{cop} is the rate constant (I), and ((A) + (B)) the initiator and total monomer concentration respectively. The cross termination constants were derived after I. M. Kochonov (Dissertatsiya, 1964)

$$v_{cop} = \frac{v_A \cdot v_B \cdot \psi}{(\rho + 2 \cdot \Phi \cdot \gamma + \mu)^{1/2}}$$

where $\psi = r_1[A]^2 + 2[A]\cdot[B] + r_2[B]^2$, $\rho = (r_1 \cdot v_B \cdot [A_p]\cdot[A])^2$, $\gamma = r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot v_B[A_p][B_p][A][B]$ and $\mu = (r_2 \cdot v_A[B_p][B])^2$; $[A_p]$ and $[B_p]$ —

where v_A and v_B are the separate polymerization rates for the polymerization of A and B respectively, and (Ap), (Bp), (A), (B) are the initial monomer concentrations for the individual and copolymerization of A and B respectively. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that the energy of activation for the copolymerization was independent of the nature of the solvent.

Card 2/3

L 27311-66

ACC NR: AP6008973

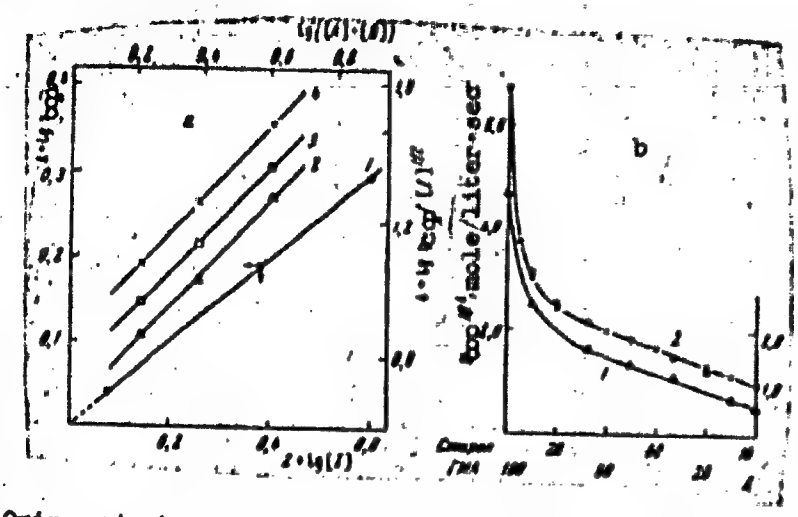

Fig. 1. Dependence of the rate of copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate and styrene: a - on concentration of initiator and monomers. 1 - copolymerization in bulk; 2 - in toluene; 3 - in dioxane; 4 - in cyclohexanone. b - on the initial monomer composition: 1 - copolymerization in bulk (60C); 2 - in dioxane (80C); A composition of monomer mixture in mole %.

Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 3 graphs, and 6 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Dec64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

KOCHNOV, V., insh.

It is possible to considerably shorten the repair time of motor vehicles. Avt. transp. 38 no. 5:26 My '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Motor vehicles—Maintenance and repair)

KOCHNOV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; MOROSOV, Zhores Veniaminovich; FILIN, A.G., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Assembly-line repair of motortruck cabins]Remont kabin gruzovykh avtomobilei na potoke. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 73 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Motortruck—Maintenance and repair)
(Assembly-line methods)

KOCHNOV, V.V., inzh.

Tank vessel with a 1,500-ton capacity. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Tekh. upr. Min. mor. flota 7 no.6:23-29 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. TSentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro No.1 Ministerstva morskogo flota.

(Tank vessels)

AUTHOR: Kochnov, V.Ye. and Shaskol'skaya, M.P. 70-2-11/24

TITLE: Investigation of slip lines in crystals of silver chlorides. (Issledovaniye liniy skolzheniya v kristallakh khloristogo serebra)

PERIODICAL: "Kristallografiya" (Crystallography), 1957, Vol.2, No.2, pp. 274-277 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: As regard mechanical properties crystals of AgCl behave like a transparent metal and have an extension curve like that of Cu but weakened ten times. Plates of AgCl were prepared from single crystal cylinders by pressing and rolling followed by 10-24 hours annealing at 400-440 C. The plates were several tenths of a millimetre thick, corresponding to one grain width, and the area of each grain varied between tenths mm^2 and 500 mm^2. The plates were examined under a polarising microscope while being stretched. Birefringence bands (as described by Obreimov, Brilliantov and Shubnikov x) were visible and enabled the process to be followed. Fine sinuous lines were observed not parallel to the birefringence lines. Examination in oblique illumination showed the latter to be step of height about 4 000 Å. It is therefore clear that the fine lines are traces of slipping. The majority of the slip lines arise by the merging rectilinear traces of the slipping which

Card 1/2

Investigation of slip lines in crystals of silver chlorides. (Cont.) 70-2-11/24

appear in the early stages of the process. The process of plastic deformation in AgCl is concluded to be extremely close to that in metals.

x Phys. Zeit. Sowjetunion. 6, 587, 1934 and Zh.Rus.Fiz.-Khim. Obshch. (Fiz.) 58, 817, 1926.

There are 14 photographs and 7 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Steel Institute (Moskovskiy Institut Stali)

SUBMITTED: September 22, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

KOCHEGOV, V.E.

AUTHOR SHASKOL'SKAYA M.P., KOCHEGOV V.E. 20-5-32/67

TITLE On the Appearance of Wavy Glide Lines in Silver Chloride Crystals. (O vosniknovenii volnistykh liniy skol'sheniya v kristallakh khloristogo serebra -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1061-1062 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 7/1957 Reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT Silver chloride crystals are known to be very similar to metal crystals with respect to their mechanic properties. Above all the process of their formation and the development of glide lines are exactly the same as in metals. Also in the latter wavy lines are formed besides straight ones. The authors investigate the formation of lines in the case of the elongation of polycrystalline, monocrystalline silver chloride plates of some tenths of a millimeter thickness. They were obtained by pressing androlling with followingrecrystallization glowing of a monocrystal. Thin glide lines were formed with grew longer, ramified, and more numerous with increasing stress. In one and the same grain they are parallel. With a further increase of stress a second system of lines appears which intersects the former. In different grains both straight and wavy lines may appear. The cause of the latter has hitherto been unknown. The authors succeeded in proving that in the initial stages of plastic deformation a number of other parallel lines is at first produced. These lines at first become extended, after which they thicken and, as stress increases, they form a wavy gli-

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Kochnov, V.Ye.

32-3-43/52

TITLE: The Investigation of Processes of Deformation by Means of a Polarization Microscope (Issledovaniye protsessov deformatsii polyarizatsionnym mikroskopom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp.365-365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of the system described it is possible to use an ordinary polarization microscope for the investigation of elastic and plastic deformation. In the present case a microscope of the type МП-2 was used. It is shown by a schematical drawing that the microscope is mounted on a revolving platform. The light source is fixed and the beam of light is collected by a mirror attached to the microscope, after which it is made to pass through the sample under investigation in the usual manner. In the course of tests samples are weighted by a mechanism, in which case an extension of 0.1 mm can be measured; measurements of granular extension can be carried out by means of an ocular micrometer with an accuracy of up to 0.01 mm. Working stresses may amount to up to 15 kg. It is of course possible to provide the microscope with a

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photographic camera as well as with a device for recording the course of stress. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Steel Institute imeni I.V. Stalin (Moskovskiy institut stali im. I.V. Stalina)

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1. Elastic deformation-Determination 2. Plastic deformation-Determination 3. Polarization microscope-Applications

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KOCHNOV, V.Ye., insh.

Investigating strained condition in silver chloride polycrystals by the optical-polarization method. Sbor. Inst. stali no.38:548-573 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra fiziki Moskovskogo instituta stali im. Stalina. Predstavlano prof. D.N. Fiskel'shteynom.
(Silver chloride--Metallography)
(Metal crystals) (Polarization (Light))

Kochaev V. Ye.